

WHII.9 Industrial Revolution Notes

WHII 9a

Intro to Industrial Revolution

Began in England (early 1800s)
due to its natural resources-coal &
iron ore



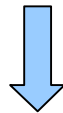
Spread to Europe (mid to late 1800s),
then to the United States (early 1900s)



Rise of the factory system (cotton, iron & steel)-workers
and machines are brought together in one place outside
the home



Demise of the cottage industries-
goods are produced in the home



British Enclosure Movement leads to
more workers that move to
city for work

Impacts of The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution saw the growth of I.N.D.U.S.T.R.Y.

I Increase in population, education & the middle class

N new advancements in science

-Edward Jenner: smallpox vaccine

-Louis Pasteur: discovered bacteria

D Dangerous working conditions led to dissatisfied working class

-James Hargreaves invented the Spinning Jenny

U urbanization begins (growth of cities)

S standard of living increases for many, but not all

Standard of living: how much you can buy

T Transportation improved

James Watt –steam engine

R rise of pollution

-air, water

Y Yielding cheaper steel thanks to Henry Bessemer

Hearings on the Treatment of Women in Factories

What year was this hearing?	
At what age did Elizabeth start working at the factory?	
What type of factory was it?	
What sort of hours did she work? How many hours per day?	
Describe the breaks she got during the day for eating and drinking.	
What happening if she slowed down or did sloppy work?	
What physical problem did Bentley end up with?	
Why did business owners hire women and children in factories and mines?	

Reflection:

What sort of laws or changes do you think would fix the problems of the workers?

Capitalism | Socialism/Communism

Who? Book?	Adam Smith wrote <i>Wealth of Nations</i>	Marx (& Engels) wrote <i>Communist Manifesto</i> & <i>Das Capital</i>
What is most important for business?	-individual worker is most important -workers work harder when they make profit -companies do better when they make profit	-society as a whole is most important -all people should be equal
Role of gov't?	-laissez-faire - gov't shouldn't be involved	-gov't should be in total control & make sure wealth is distributed evenly
View of wealth?	-wealth motivates people to work	-wealth should be distributed evenly
View of property?	-if you don't work you will be poor -private property - you work harder for what's yours	-no rich & no poor -no private property - everything is shared
What each dislikes about the	-no reason to work harder -individual doesn't matter -can't get rich	-some people are poor -people are too greedy -owners mistreat workers to make \$

Reflection:

Which one of these would poorer people like best? Why?

Which one do you think is the best idea? Why?

- Identify each item as **capitalism** or **communism**:
- unequal distribution of wealth
- Valuing private property
- Adam Smith
- Government control of economy
- Laissez-faire (free market)
- Marx & Engels
- Communist Manifesto
- Classless society
- Equal distribution of wealth
- Existence of a middle class
- Wealth of Nations

Social Effects of the Industrial Revolution

Factory System

- Displaced family cottage industries
- Men competed with women and children for wages
- Child labor kept costs of production low & profits high
- Owners exercised control over the lives of their laborers
- IR brought C.H.A.N.G.E.S. to society
- **C**=Cotton gin
 - -invented by Eli Whitney
 - -increased demand for slave labor on American plantations
- **H**=Harsh working conditions
 - -led to labor unions
- **A**=America and Britain
 - -outlawed the slave trade and then slavery
 - -wanted to control raw materials and markets throughout the world
- **N**=No more child labor
 - reforms passed to end this practice
- **G**=Gave women a reason to demand suffrage
- Suffrage=right to vote
- **E**=Expansion of education
- S=Socialism/Communism began to gain support
- **Q:Who developed the ideas of socialism/communism?**
- **Q:What book did they write?**
- Poor working conditions led to labor unions -associations of workers that want better conditions.
- Workers would organize strikes- they would refuse to work unless the owners improved conditions.
- When owners and workers meet to discuss conditions it is called collective bargaining.
- Improvements:
 - shorter work day
 - minimum wage laws
 - child labor laws
 - workplace safety laws
 - women's suffrage/rights

Imperialism

- Imperialism is:
 - building an empire by dominating other countries
- There are 4 M.A.I.N. reasons for imperialism
- **M**=Markets for Goods
 - Ind. Rev. leads to new products
- **A**=Acquire Resources
 - Need raw materials to make products
- **I**=Introduce Christianity
- **N**=Nationalism

- Every country wants to be the best
- Colony-Settlement ruled directly by a mother country
- Protectorate-Country whose policies are guided by a foreign country and are not directly ruled
- Sphere of Influence-When one country has trading rights in another place



Global Imperialism

1. China

- -Europeans created spheres of influence
- -Boxers revolted to kick out Europeans
- -called Boxer Rebellion (1900)
- -Europeans win
- 3. **Egypt** (Suez Canal)
- -French built Suez Canal in Egypt (trade easier)
- -connected Mediterranean & Red Seas
- -Egypt--**protectorate** of Britain

5. Russo-Japanese War--1905

- -Russia & Japan want Korea & Manchuria (China)
- -Japan wins

6. Vietnam/Cambodia

- -French colony (called Indochina)

7. Africa

- -European leaders met at Berlin Conference
- -carved up Africa into European colonies

2. Japan

- -Japan had been isolationist
- -Commodore Perry (US) opens them to trade
- -Japan industrializes and becomes powerful

4. India

- -East India Company dominated India
- -Britain takes over India (colony)
- -Indian nationalism begins
- -Indian National Congress